CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

"Is It Possible ?"

Under the above caption the Charlotte Bulletin copies and comments upon a series of charges and specifications urged against the President by the Charleston Mercury. The charges are, first, that due energy has not been used in getting arms made at home .say little, since we do not know all the grounds upon | fine companies, which they rest. We shall only notice two specificathe following :-

arms, was turned over by Virginia to the Confederate States, | L. Holmes. Esqs. when Virginia seceded from the Union. It was sent to be put into operation to Fayetteville, North Carolina; a month ago, and not a gun had yet been furnished to the army. It

Favetteville must be steam, and had to be obtained and take pleasure in stating the fact. put up :- Fourth, the buildings at Fayetteville were It is proper to remark that these are the only troop wholly inadequate and others had to be added :- Fifth, now being raised here for a definite local service :although until very recently no new arms had been furnished to the army, a number of muskets, amounting To RAISE CERTAIN ARTHLERY COMPANIES FOR THE DEprobably to six thousand had been overhauled, thoroughcertainly have led it to a d fl rent conclusion.

the Mercury set forth as follows :-

Wilmington desired to convert this steemer into a privateer: unless sooner discharged by the Governor. and, in order that good to es might be got for this purpose, they pet timed Congress to lay the steamer yold, and the half of the procee is of the sale beintging to the Yankam should be said unto the confederate Treasury. Corguess ed a bill to accomplish this object, but the Teste pocketed if, and the bill foled.

will be information to most folks here .-he new steamer here, and the representative res of other parties designated as the pance on file in this office. gotiation for the stanger. The regotiation proved abortive, as many other negotiations have done before, but steamer has since been seld to a party with whom the | The news about the Nashville is cycleatly mistaken

know something about them, and it is but fair that that | dispatch by accident. should be stated when a failure to state it | We have heard before that General Braxton Bragg might tacitly assist in giving currency to an injustice, had been ordered to Tennessee. The Asheville N. C.

A friend writing from Fayetteville informs us that a lew days since two volunteer companies were raised there to defend the Armory and Arsenal, if attacked "No doubt," he adds "they will tender their services in defending your town, if needed." They have elected Captain John C. Booth, Major of the battalion. The " Armory Rifle Guards," composed mainly, though not exclusively of the men of the Armory, have chosen the following efficers: — Captain, Chas. P. Bolles, tormerly in active service. They are a very intelligent body of men and will no doubt give a good account of if an apportunity is afforded. The other | We do not say that Mr. Pritchard's arrangements

Lieut. Col. Starr has raised an artillery company, and has done his very best. has been ordered with his command to Wilmington, Only those who understand the difficulties attending appointed under the permanent government and con-

Guards. They are both very clever gentlemen.

yesterday (Tuesday) morning. We like the tone of the This has been noticed here over and over again. whole thing. We like the wish of the House to know | Mr. Pritchard is not the Agent of any Associated what needs to be done, and we like particularly the en- Press. He had been acting as a leading Southern States, now living in the Confederate States. We don't seceded, that arrangement and connection could no commissions or permissions to have authority, and yet of his ability, the want created by the failure of the

in extenso. After some discussion upon minor points and existed before. the introduction of bills and resolutions, which were imme-

and Government; and whereas, the waging of wer with such an or ject is in direct opposition to the sound Republican maxim that " all g vernment rests upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation in the General Government, and the couss quent destruction of the rights of the States; and whereas, theresult being attained, the two sections can only exist together in the relation of the oppressor and the oppressed, because of the great prenonderance of power in the Northern section, coupled with ssimilarity of interests; and whereas, we, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, in Congress | the Confederate Government among the rest. assembled, may be pre-used to know the sentiments of said peop e, having ju t been elected by them: Therefore,

He o'red, That this Congress do s lemnly declare and publish to the world that it is the unaberable determination upon Almighty God) to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, poof their soil and the butchery of their citizens. The year and mays upon this resolution were called, and

it was unanimously adopted. Resolutions calling upon the President to communicate to Congress what additional men and means are necessary emption. There were those among the children of Israel for the public service, and inquiring into the existing rela- who, on their way to the promised land, would keep tions between this Government and the fore go consuls accredited to the United States, now living in the Confeder- looking back to the flesh-pots of Egypt. So there are ate States, were agreed to.

A resolution was also agreed to, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of plac- pots of the corrupt government at Washington. ing at the disposal of the President five millions of dollars for the purpose of building gun-boats for the defence of the

that Captain Arrington's company from Nash, company I, 30th regiment, had joined for the war, and will mington. be re-organized to-morrow. The company will go on a brief furlough to their county, expecting to leave here reach Rocky Mount Depot at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

This fine company is the first, but will be far from the last to re-enter out of the gallant 30th. The movement has only commenced. It will not be allowed to stop. Daily Journal, 5th inst.

ANOTHER COMPANY FOR THE WAR .- We have the pleasure of announcing to-lay the fact that fine ly be re-organized on that basis. This company with so far as the militia goes. its material, drill, battery and equipments is an exceedingly valuable corps .- Daily Jaurnal, 5th inst.

RE-ENLISTING IN THE 20TH REGIMENT .- Two companies of the 20th Regiment, namely, Company K, fcom Columbus County, under command of Captain Thomas Second, that little or no effort has been made to procure F. Toon, and Company G, from Brunswick, under them abroad. As for these general charges we shall command of Captain John S. Brooks. These are very

"The work goes bravely on," and we trust soon to tions, one under each head. In support of the charge be able to announce that all our regiments are re-organof want of due dilligence in getting arms made, we find | ized, and all our ranks filled for the war. We learn that eloquent addresses were made yesterday to the 20th

WE PUBLISH to-day the resolution passed by the Convention of this State to raise three artillery companies In the first instance, then, only that portion of the to be engaged in the defence of Wilmington, and sta-Harper's Ferry Machinery devoted to the making of tioned in the batteries at or below town on the Cape rifles was sent to Fayetteville, being not more than one- | Fear River. As we are informed, thus far Captain C fourth of the whole :- Second, portions of that were ab- D. Ellis and Col. R. G. Rankin, have received appointsent and had to be replaced :- Third, the motive power ments to recruit companies for this service. If any at Harper's Ferry was water, while that to be used at others have been appointed and will inform us we will

1. Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby ly repaired, made into excellent percussion locks, and authorized to raise by volunteer enlistment, not exceedturned out equal to any new percussion weapon. It will ing three Artillery companies to serve at the batteries without that acquaintance with the subject that would the town of Wilmington, and that the men constituting such companies be entitled to the same bounty, pay In support of the second charge, or collateral to it, and allowances as are by law allowed to companies in the service of the Confederate States.

We will mention one other fact amongst many others, go- thorized to appoint Captains and Lieutenan's to recrait such companies; the term of service of said companies of it belonged to Northers on zens. Certain citizens of to be for twelve months, or for three years, or the war.

> of February, A. D., 1862. F. B. SATTERTHWAITE

WALTER L STEELE, Secretary,

L. C. EDWALDS, Ass't Secretary.

RUFUS II. PAGE, Secretary of State.

pocketing any bill- Major General Pillow's Report of the Battle or ave been a hitch about the interest held Battles of Fort Donelson, which we publish to-day will the Adjutant General.

as the government is concerned, and that reports here, and evidently correct reports, place her arrival on Friday morning. As Friday was kept as We allude to these matters because we happen to Sunday we have little doubt but that it got so in the

News of the 27th ult., says distinctly and unreservedly that "this distinguished military chi-ftain has been assigned to the command of the department of East Tennessee, with his head quarters at Knoxville."

The Buncombe Riflemen, a five company-formerly elonging to the first, or Bethel Regiment, has been re-

It will be seen that President Davis is striking at things in Richmond with a high hand., Perhaps it is necessary that he should do so.

WM. H. PRITCHARD, Esq., of Richmond, Telegraphwith the U.S. Coast Survey; 1st Lieutenant, ic News Agent, sends us a copy of a circular addres-Decker, 2nd James F. Greene, 3d Chas. R. sed to the Publishers of Daily Newspapers in Virgin-1st Sergenut Chas. E. Roberts, 21 James H. in, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Ala-3d Jos. Boswell, 4th Edwin Powers, 5th John | bama. This circular is issued by Mr. Pritebard, as Le 1st Corporal, Jacob F. Sponeler, 24 James states, "in view of the fact that dissatisfaction exists 3d John L. Schilling, 4th David Jones and among a portion of the publishers of daily newspapers eighty privates, all of whom are well drilled, and many who receive telegraphic news from him or from agents or some other distinguished soldier to the War Departappointed by him." Of this portion we do not form a

is composed chiefly of the men engaged in the are perfect, but we do think that he claims no more seems to be generally looked upon among the best, it The names of the officers are not yet known. than is due to him, when he asserts that at all times he

ullant Colonel will be most welcome. He the collection and transmission of news in the present firmed by the Senate. and his maen will, beyond doubt, fight as bravely here, disturbed state of the country, with the theatres of inshould they be called upon, as they did on the ever mem- terest constantly changing, and with the lines of communication constantly liable to be interrupted, can ap-Peter Hale, Esq., has been elected Captain of the In- preciate the difficulties under which Mr. Pritchard ladependent Light Infantry, (the oldest company in the bors. And those who complain of the errors which ap-Confederacy) and Dr. Haigh, Captain of the Clarendon pear in the telegraphic columns of the newspapers have only to look back for some menths past, to be convinced how much more correct these telegraphic columns have We find the following in the Richmond Bispatch of been than any merely private rumors or even dispatches.

quiry into the existing relations between this govern. Agent of the "Associated Press," which had its head the foreign consuls accredited to the United quarters in New York. But when State after State permit any Lincoln laws to rule us here, or any Lincoln longer be kept up at the South. To supply, to the best it is under Exequaters issued from the Lincoln State former arrangement, Mr. Pritchard stepped forward as Department, that these Consuls exercise their functions, a telegraphic news agent, made the best arrangements They are accredited to Abraham Lincoln, not to Jef- in his power, and offered his services to the Press of the South. Upon the whole, he has done remarkably well From the Richmond Disputch, March 4th, 1862. and has been the means of effecting much more liberal SIGNAL -The late hour at which the proceedings arrangements with the telegraphic lines than had ever

tion of the newspaper business, au " Associated Press could be organized with the proper elements of strength Contederate States, with the avowed purpose of compelling and permanency necessary for its success, so that really, us to be the best plan to be pursued for the present.

> Ir world appear that they have at last roused up in Richmond to a sense of the danger under which our cause labors from the existence of spies and traitors in our midst, and especially in our large cities, the seat of

It is strange that while the North, which has not been invaded nor threatened with invasion, presents a united front bent on our subjugation and plunder, there of the people of the Coafederate States (in humble reliance | should be, in the South, invaded, menaced, wounded as she is, a single man willing to co-operate in word, deed fitically additate with a people who are guilty of an invasion or even thought, with the invading foe. But we fear that there are some such men. In all revolutions there will be some such, and we cannot expect a complete exthose among us who will keep looking back to the flesh-

NOT BANKABLE. - Due bills issued by the town corperations in Virginia, and also the bills of the bank of RE-ENLISTED .- We were pleased to learn yesterday | Philippi, North Western Bank, and Fairmount Bank, in said State, are not received at the Banks in Wil-

There is also in circulation, individual due bills, some of them payable in hay, oats, straw, coal, &c. They on the 21/2 o'clock train on Saturday morning and are all illegal issues, and we caution persons against re-

> Big Heg.-A correspondent informs us that Col. Edward W. Fonville, of Onslow county, killed a hog a NEW BOOK STORE, MARKET STREET. Also at KELLEY'S BOOK few days ago, two years old, which weighed 526 lbs. Store, and at this office.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA .- So far as this county is concerned, the calling out for service of one-third of the body of men the Wilmington Horse Artillery, Captain militia of the two regiments into which the county is more, our people begin to look things fully and squarely " five hundred" at Balaklava it is too evident that cal nature, but to its texture, which being of a homogene-S. R. Bunting, has enlisted for the War and will prompt- divided, really amounts to nothing, in the face. They see that, painful as our reverses have "somebody blundered" most grievously, and that the

The report of the Adjutant General, crediting the excuse for despondency. county with near a thousand men in the service, was far below the mark in December. It is still farther behad been mustered directly into the Confederate service. presume, and since that, several companies have been De, as a people united, and "terribly in earnest." formed, while those already in the field for the war have No doubt errors have been committed. No doubt a worse evil than that which it aims to remove. Now been largely recruited.

of our two regimen's, but we will venture to say that gies in bickering and recrimination. number of men already supplied to the army. The ef- strive, as well as fast and pray. We must be humble again, there were Engineer officers appointed to project fect of calling into actual service the one-third of these before God, but not think of being cast down before works, etc., etc. militia, is to still farther increase the disproportion be- man. We must trust in Providence and invoke its | The frequent change of commanders, the want of a called out to act as militia, go in for the war. We un- who help themselves. And we can help ourselves, and seem to have been most in fault. Nobody appears to companies in town, who volunteered as companies at can send. We feel confident that the water approaches | ters and things of that kind to the operation of State the time of the draft, the third of the lower regiment to Wilmington, Newbern, Washington and other party politics or Confederate party politics, strikes us as would also make a very slim showing.

be seen that the Mercury adduces this specification the Mercury adduces the Me the Cape Fear river, below or at and in the vicinity of their country's defenders, but if all go into the general its entrance, the great facility it afforded for mance avering in mortification. It is like pumping blood out of a turarmy, we will be in the position of baving no militia a vast fleet of heavy vessels, and from the further fact nip. The men on Roanoke were good and true, but for local emergencies. The same, no doubt, will apply that the guns there were hastily and badly mounted, unfortunately circumstanced. Better luck next time. to many other counties, but we allude particularly to and, however bravely served, were not skillfully served. 2. Be it fu ther resolved, That the Governor be au- New Hanover, as an illustration, a. d because the facts but the very reverse. The only other instance, in this The subjoined article on Nitre or Saltpetre from happen to be before us. As the effect of calling out struggle, of any marked success of vessels against batte- Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines. the militia into actual service in the field is to premote rics are those of Hatters and Fort Henry. At Hat- may be found useful at the present time. Evidently old Possed and rat field in open Convention the 15th day ties at Raleigh to try it first on the militia of counties tance, and its own position at sea, to shell a little mud would form the only immediate sources of supply. We the case in many counties, these who have gone into the as to make it virtually untenable. But at Fort Donel- supplied them with any amount of such rubbish from the State called for by the Confederate Government, is passed our first battery, nor could their forces affect a quoted. Steam Privateer Co. of Rielan nd, we think, were in ne- Given under my hand, this 31 day of February, 1862. six per cent. Many countries, this among the number, landing within range of our gurs, nor could they have We will try and publish the article under the head has more than double that proportion, from which it landed at all had any of our batteries been so arranged of Gunpowden next week : follows that some other counties must be far below it as to have swept the lower landings. At Roanoke and Nitrate of Potash, N tre saltpetre. (Nitrate de potasse, teney, or if he did know, and, as appears, did not do his

> A good deal of speculation is indulged in as to the composition of the Cabinet, under the permanent government of the Confederacy, and there is a pretty general wish expressed in favour of a change of some kind, especially in the war and navy departments.

All sorts of programmes have been got up, and all sorts of cabinets Laggested, but as yet the President has sent in no names for confirmation, so far as the pub-I c knows, and the impression gains ground that no new names will be sent in. Mr. Davis is certainly not liable to the charge of readily yielding to clamor, or even to the pressure of a judicious public opinion. The future must supply the word by which his course of action in this respect is to be designated. Now it is called indifferently "firmness," or "stubborness," according to the immediate views or opinions of the parties who may be talking about it. We hardly coincide in the views expressed by some, that no change is to be made, or it least that no change has been contemplated. It certainly looks as if something were in the way, since the President keeps back his nominations for these appointments so long. If no change were contemplated, this would hardly be the case. One difficulty may, no doubt, arise from the necessity of keeping our most active generals in the field, so that although the country would hail the appointment of Beauregard or Braxton Bragg, ment, it would also be opposed to losing their services

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger, not the very best cabinet appointment that the Provisional President had made, and he will, no doubt, be re-

Enlisting and Organizing,

We need only call attention to our advertising columns to show how general and pervading is the spirit of volunteering here and elsewhere. If for a time the war spirit appeared to have fallen into a state of inaction, it seems now to be again roused to more than the energy that marked its first developement in April and

By the way, we notice that a number of companies are under way in several counties in the East and cengiment to be commanded by Col. John L. Cantwell -Col. Cantwell was among the very first to spring to man has since been more zealous and unwearying in his efforts to promote the advancement of the cause. His claims are certainly very high, and as an energetic officer and a thorough disciplinarian, we have no doubt he will prove himself at the head of his regiment, to be the right man in the right place.

These troops will probably be employed in the de-

A CORRESPONDENT who does not give his nam, al-We do not think that in the present precarious posi- though it is an universal rule that nothing shall be pubture of small arms. He thinks that we might get toindividual effort, with cordial co-operation, appears to gether materials for several efficient gun-boats, and the estate of E. V. Kelly, Esq., dec'd, and occupied by that we could find a good many old steam engines Mr. - Ellis, a ship carpenter, we believe. around about the country that could be used for their propulsion. He thinks the old Henrietta might be raised; cut down flush on deck and a four inch white oak sheeting over her present timbers, with a few more timbers to strengthen her would make a serviceable boat in short order. He thinks the machinery of the old Rowan and other boats could be had cheap. In fine he suggests the spending of \$140,000 on gun-boats, which be thinks, would, if the boats were commanded by the right kind of men make Wilmington perfectly safe. He thicks that the Arsenal at Fayetteville will do nothing under five years, which shows that he is not aware that thousands of muskets have been altered and re-fitted at that establishment already, and that their large steam engines being now about up and ready for work they can and will commence vigorous operations this month in the making of new arms, of which some have already been turced out. Our correspondent also suggests the mounting of all our guns on the coast, up as large as 32 pounders, on field carriages, so that they can be carried off if necessary. He thinks that plenty of large wheels could be found throughout the country sufficiently strong to stand the recoil of very heavy guns. We don't want much sand-paper. He thinks that action, action, and that speedily, ought to be the motto and the practice, and that any debts contracted will be assumed at some future time by the Confederate

Single copies of the WILMINGTON DAILY JOURNAL

Look Upwards and Forward!

been, they present no grounds for fear, and afford no whole should be strictly examined, and the unsound-

to despond, nor can we afford to despond. To us in- it is surely proper that, in the meantime, we should have low it in March. Companies then in existence, that deed, doubts would be traitors. Our safety—our future a suspension of judgment, and a subsidence of that hopes—our national honor, all depend on looking and honest, but somewhat heated denunciation, which in the object of the manufacturer is then to ascertain the richhees were not credited on the Adjutant General's books, we marching right forward, and in being and continuing to excited effort to remedy some evil is very apt to do a

'hese other counties are commended to the attention of Fort Donelson the Federal success was gained by land- Fr ; sulpetersaures kali, Germ)

series of mistakes on our part from first to last. Gun-boats are not irresistible, and hardly formidable, when you get used to them. All English and French superiority of land batteries over ships. A little dear-

Our harbors, then, can be delended against naval attacks. This bugbear removed, why not also against land attacks? We think they can be. We think it is should not a stand be made at this place, at Newbern, or elsewhere, on our coast, should any of these places be dent and right may permit us to go. We do not suppose that our views differ from those of the military au-

repulse of the enemy at any one point against which he might aim a blow by means of a combined naval and military expedition, would be immense. It would be the first of a series. It would establish an epoch-it would constitute a turning point, and that such a thing retain in our own hands the great, though not immeducts which the rest of the world wants and must have. confers upon us. Other nations may be reluctant to yield to the pressure which the need of cotton and other give way in time, if the pressure were kept up. In orthat our leading ports remain in our own possession .blockade of this, that, any or all of our ports if they no longer remained in our possession? The retention of our leading ports, especially of our leading cotton ports, is of vast importance. Suppose Savannah in the possession of the Federals, of what interest would the blockade or the non-blockade of that port be to us .-All that could come in would have to come through and to the enemy as much as though it came to Boston.— All our ports in the hands of the Federals, we would have no naval blockade to be raised,—we would indeed be shorn of many of our advantages, deprived of nearly

all our chances for confact with the cuter world. Even if we cannot have a force to defend all our assailable points, may we not have a force centrally placed, say at Goldsboro', ready to be instantly directed to any point against which the enemy may have develthe mark and neither waver nor despond, nor become apathetic nor indifferent.

west corner of Fifth and Red Cross streets, owned by

Algost as soon as the alarm was raised the house was in a light blaze, and by a quarter to four, when we reached there, only the frame was standing. Fortunately the house stood apart from other buildings, and after the first flerce outbreak the only danger to the ried by the wind on to the shingle roofs of stores and dwellings within a square or two of the fire.

The fire must have started near to that part of the house occupied as sleeping apartments, since Mr. Ellis, his wife and family barely made their escape, without being able to save even their clothes. About half the turniture which was in other parts of the house was saved. The loss under the circumstances is a very disbereft of actual necessaries at a time like this We do not know the amount of his loss, but it is of those articles which is bardest fo replace, and yet which must be

We have not heard the precise less in real estate, but it could hardly exceed one thousand dollars, if it comes may be easily scraped off. up to that. We have not heard whether there was any insurance or not. There is always some talk of incendiarism, but we think that this was certainly an accidental fire. We could not find how it caught, but neither could we find any reason why anybody should have set it on fire .- Daily Journal, 3d inst.

portion of this eargo has passed through our city, for points concretion known under the name of lime-tuf. In Touraine, where it is used as a building stone, the saltpetre makers

WE think that nearly enough has been said about the re-establish the foundations of old houses at their own ex AFTER the deep depression of the last two weeks or affair at Roanoke, and while, like in the orders to the We have neither the right to despond, nor the need of weakness and failure may be discovered and removed,

tween that body and the regular service, since many blessing, but never forget that Providence helps those permanent responsible head, and a continuous system, tre, and is progressively removed with cullender-shaped in derstand that out of the third selected by draft in the must do it, if we would avoid a long and wasting strug- have stayed long enough to do any good. Gen. Wise little while, and is then drawn off, by a lead syphon adjust ed some way above the bottom, into iron vessels, to cool upper regiment, a corporal's guard could not be now gle. We must use all the means in our power to de- had no time to have organized any system, even con- and crystal ze. The crystals thus obtained are set to drain formed. The men have nearly all gone in for the war. fend our harbors and seaports, and they are perfectly coding him military skill and ability. The talk that then re-dissolved and re-crystalized. The further rubification of nitre, is fully described under the article GUNFOW. Outside of the ranks of the organized and equipped defensible against any naval expeditions that the enemy attributes the removal of General Hill and other matof our ports can fully be guarded against any being all wrong; as wrong as the attempt of some Vir- newspapers of this and the State of Virginia, each endes. Now we do not, of course, complain of our reople class of versels to which they are accessible. Port Roy- ginia papers to lay broad claims for distinction in fa-

embstments for the war, we would suggest to the authori- teras a vast fleet chose its own time, and own dis- time rubbish, the foundations of old houses and the like. where the numbers carolled exceed that of these who fort on a sand spit. Fort Henry was already so nearly | would call the attention of our Charleston cotemporahave volunteered, two or three to one, not where, as is submerged by the high wa'er in the Tennessee R ver ries to this matter. Their great fire has unfortunately neglect of duty there is no excuse. Had even these things army double those liable to militia duty who have not son the gun-boats were driven back shattered. At which large quantities of Nitre might be rapidly made. even the small force upon it. gone in. The proportion of the white population of Rospoke Island, with all their heavy metal they never We would point particularly to the last paragraph

experience in the Crimean War went to show the great | are mentioned; in North America, at Crooked River, Ten- been no investigation of that, or punishment for neglect of bought experience will enable us to profit by the same | the ground in Arragon, Hungary, Podolia, Sicily, Egypt, | the enemy lest they should get hart by fighting them. The

The question has been frequently put; how is pitre annually reproduced upon the surface of limestones and felt that they can be, and as a stand must be made, why the ground, after it has been removed by washing? It has been said, in reply, that as secondary limestones contain with their azote to form ni're acid; whence nitrate of lime vill result. Where potash is present in the ground, a bitrate of that base will be next tormed. The generation of as marble and quartz, or of argillaceous minerals. Dr. John Davy and M. Longchamp have advanced an opinion, that e presence of azot zed matter is not necessary for the acidathrough the agency of moisture and of neutralizing bases, such as lime, ma neeta, potash, or soda. They coneive that as spongy platina serves to combine exygen and The moral effect of a stubborn, determined, successful by drogen into water, or the vapor of alcohol and oxygen to acetic acid, and as the percayde as well as the hydrate er. This opinion may certainly be maintained; for in Inia, Spain, and several other countries, at a distance from should be done is fast becoming a necessity, if we would all habitations, immense quantities of saltpetre are repro-But, on the other hand, it is known that the production of diately available advantage, that the possession of pro- this salt way be greatly facilitated and increased by the ad-

The spontaneous generation of pitre in Spain, Egypt, and urtace of the ground in sicky tufts, or even in slender pris products imposes, but this reluctance would have to matic crystals, particularly during the continuance of the hot weather that succeeds copions rains. These saline der that this pressure should be kept up, we must see broom, are bxiviated, allowed to settle, evaporated, and crystallized. In France, Germany, Sweden, Hungary, &c., rangements called rilriaries, or nitre-beds. Very little nirate of potash, indeed, is obtained in the first place; but the nitrates of lime and magnesia, which being delinquescent, remain in the nitrons earths in a remi-liquid state .several muriates, which are difficult to eliminate.

sulting committee of poudres et salpetres in France, for the considerable heap be raised in the shape of a truncated picture-que-a brave and yet a sad sight-brave to see pyramid, which should be p aced under an open shed, and many of the flower of the south rushing to arms at the much, lest they should be rendered impermeable to the air, | which glory cannot fill. Many of the troops, especia though they should be always damp en ugh to favor the ab- those of Alabama and Mississippi, were too tantastics oped his attack? We have only to come right up to Moist garden mould affords an example of the physical con- many bued H. velecks man ever saw. While going through tially closed for although air be essential, wind is injuri- U. S. steamsh p McRae, one had been an U. S. Middy and ous, by carrying off the acid vapors, instead of allowing then wore a uniform, the other had been an ensineer FIRE .- An alarm of fire was given here at about them to rest incumbent upon, and compine with, the bases. lished without a responsible name, urges the building of half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning the 2d inst. The chemical reaction is slow and successive, and can be gun-boats here and the casting of cannon and manufac- The fire broke out in a wooden building on the North- a state of quescence. The whole process late two years; but since organic matters would yield in the lixiviation sev. Messis, Fulton & Price. eral soluble substances detrimental to the extraction of saltpetie, they must not be added during the operations of the latter six months; nor must any thing except clear wa ter be used for water ng during this period; at the end of grit, have organized a company of over 200 cavalry which the whole organic ingredients of the beds will be totally decomposed. Where dung is not sufficiently abundant | tire equipments, which will consist of a double barrel for the above stratifications, a nitre-bed should be formed in a stable with friable earth, covered with a layer of litter; ef er four months the litter is to be lifted off, the earth is to be tu ned over, then another layer of fresh earth, 8 or 9 three score, years, yet he is possessed of all the physical neighborhood was from the flakes of burning wood car- this operation is to be repeated; and in the course of a year the whole is ready to be transferred into the regular nitre-beds under a shed, as above described. Euch are the ants of Sweden, each of whom is bound by law to have a ling at his own shop, and the work is done by his negro state every year. Bis nitriary commonly consists of a small but built of boards, with a bottom of rammed clay, of ordinary earth with calcareous sand or marl, and lixivia- encased in strong leather scabbards, which is preferable ted wood ashes. This mixture is watered with stable urine, and its surface is turned over once a week in summer, and once a fortnight in winter. In some countries, wall, 2 or 3 tressing one to Mr. Ellis, who has a large family thus compost, interspersed with weeds and branches of trees, dampens the ardor of the Col. and his brave troopers in order at once to bind them together, and to favor the circulation of air. These walls are thatched with straw; they are placed with one of their faces in the direction of

M. Longelamp, convinced that organic matters are a quered." useless expense, and not in the least essential to nitrification, proposes to establish nitre-beds where fuel and labor are cheapest, as am det forests, choosing as dry and low a for the evaporation furnaces and pans. Upon each of the four sides t e nitrifying sheds are to be erected, 130 feet Another Arrival of Arms and Ammunition.—We are long by 30 feet wide, where the lixiviation would be carried on, and whence the water would be conducted in guting organized in Mecklenburg county, upwards of 300 pleased to learn that another vessel has succeeded in evading ters to the graduation-house. The sheds are to the closed being already enrolled. may be had every day, as soon as issued, at Whitaker's the blockade, and arrived safely in a Confederate port with at the sides by walls of pise, and covered with thatch. No some thousands of stands of arms and pounds of powder. A substance so favorable to nitrification as the natural stony where it is used as a building stone, the saltpetre makers

which owes its nitrifying properties not only to its chemiit freely in all directions. With the rough blocks of such uf, walls about 20 inches thick, and moderately high, are to be raised, upon the principles above prescribed; in the ness, if any, sternly probed, so that our causes absence of tul, porous walls may be raised with a mixture of erable soil, sand, and mortar-rubbish, chalk or rich mari In France, the greater part of the indigenous saltpetre is obtained by lixiviating the mortar rubbish of old buildings, especialty of those upon the ground floor, and in sunk cell lars; which are by law reserved for this purpose. The first of his materials in nitrous salts, to see if they be worth the trouble of working; and this point he commonly determines wrong to some innocent party, and perhaps bring about merely by their saline, bitter, and pungent taste, though he might readily have recourse to the far surer criteria of hy. iviation and evaporation. He next pounds them coarsely too much liquor has been killed. No doubt the right we don't think that Col. Shaw displayed all the military and puts them into large casks open at top, and covered with straw at bottom; which are placed in three successive From this it arises that the militia is almost reduced man has not always been in the right place. No doubt knowledge or energy of Napoleon or Wellington, but levels. Water is poured into the casks till they are full, and to a skeleton, and, we think, ought not to be farther re- we have been over-confident, and no doubt, as a people, for all that he is not amenable to one-tenth of the cenduced, while there are so many counties in the State we needed something to make us more humble. Well, sure with which he is visited. He had been on the isthat, comparatively speaking, have supplied an insigni- we admit many of these things; and their discovery land for months, but simply as Colonel of the Eighth even a third and fourth lixivation are had recourse to; but these weak liquors are r served for lixiviating fresh rabbish 2. The Harper's Ferry machinery, for the manufacture of T. D. Meares, and T. D. Meares, and H. ficant quota of their population for the ranks of the army. We would hardly like to state the actual strength do so; not to hang our heads in gloom or waste our ener of time, and then only incidentally. Col. Wright, of levels are lixiviated with the liquors of the upper cask, till Ga. was in command at first; then General Hill, then ter They are now fit for evaporating to a greater density the number of the names enrolled in both regiments is We have had fasting, humiliation and prayer. That General Branch, then General Wise; then, why even at and of them receiving the dose of wood-ashes requisite to convert the materials of time and magnesia into nitrate of not half, certainly not more than half as large as the was all right and proper. But we must also work and the time of the fight Gen. Wise sent orders. Then, potash, with the precipitation of the carbonates of magnesia and lime. The solution of nitre is evaporated in a conper pap, and as it boils, the scum which rises to the surface must be diligently skimmed off into a cistern alongside Muriate of soda being har fly more so uble in boiling than n cold water, sepa ales during the concentration of the ni les. The life is withdrawn whenever the l quor has acqui red the density of 80 deg. B; it is allowed to settle for a

pense, provided they are sllowed to carry off the old in

Messrs Editors :- I regret to see from your issue of the 7th, that there is a controversy growing up between the foring to throw the blame of the discreditable and disusous affair at Roanoke Island upon the officers of the op parties and protect them from their just punishment. There is no doubt blame on both sides. The war department was greatly to blame in sending that bundering officer Wise whose previous career consisted in a series of uninterrunted disasters and retreats-and there is no doubt Gen. Huger was guity of a goos's dereliction of duty in not sending remreemests to the Island in time. But they were not alone to be me. Col. Shaw was in command of that post for four months or more, and it appears in all that time he had not iscovered "that from the course of the road or causeway, the landing could not be seen from the Batteries placed for e purpose or preventing the enemy from landing," nor that the marsh on either side the causeway was passable for from s. Ne ther does it appear that he had any entrenchments made to protect his men. For each palpable as they should, been properly attended to, there is a strong probability at least, that the Island could have been held by sgain, it appears they were compelled to abandon their

defences for want of ammunition, all hough there was an abundance on the Island. It wont do to apologize for such crimin I neglect of duly by saying that Shaw was no military man nor Engineer. If in all the time he he'd command there he did not know or learn what his duties were and how to perform them, he should be removed for incompe

nessee, Kentucky, and upon the Mi souri; in Brazil, Ten- | duty there; and if this is allowed to pass in silence, it will eriff , and Africa Nitre occurs as an efflorescence upon gradually grow into a precedent for men to surrender to Persia, Bengal, China, Arabia, North America, and South state of things wont do. We must do better and our lead America. Several plants costain saltnetre; particularly ers must do better, or we had as well at once acknowledge borage, dil. tobacco, sai flowers, stalks of maize, beet our interiority to the enemy, and quit this big farce. X. Personal Experiences in Lincolndom In the early history of the present revolution, before may love of the dear fatherland, the "Sunny South,"-Sum'e irface of porcus stones; no further, indeed, than where | into bad company, and consequently became towards a part peaceably, he became trantic with rage, and swore he

would slut them up on their plantations and s arve then their harbors and blocksding their coast, we left to atten mination of the fiercest proclamations and deconclates the two separated branches of his family, but we, being bu an acquaintance, and of no kin to them, the son of an elder branch then in amity with Fam and all his family, the unh arolina, Georgia and Tennessee to Nashville, passing thro the cities of Augusta, Atlanta and Chattanooga, &c., the and the cars crowded beyond the limits of decency or pro being about the only cavilian in the company. The volum teers were full of confidence and bristling with hate towards game of war, going to win their spurs on maiden fields, some were conveying home to mourning friends and weeping re amed of a company of ladies drilling with use of the rifle o protect their homes while the men went to the "tenter We met one old man of 60 years, an Alabama the war," and he had three sons all in the same Hegimon The following instructions have been given by the con- the Greasers. At Chattanuoga depot the concourse of so construction of their nutrieries artificielles. The permeabil | tion-here was the terrible Zouave of Louisiana, bronze ity of the materia's to the atmospherical air, being found to | and hardy-armed to the teach and going to the wars at his is to select a light friable earth, containing as much carbon- | Mountaineer Tennesseans around with the leng deadly dee ate of line or old mortar-rubbish as possible; and to inter- | rifle-the groups as they were occupied, some cookiwhole appears to be decomposed into a kind of mould, it is grave and leave the loved ones at home-wives, mother to be spread under sheds in layers of from two to three feet sisters and lovers-lamenting their buds of promise thus thick; which are to be watered occasionally with urine and | early blighted. We men look more at the glory of a sold or he drainings of durgaills, taking care not to seak them too | death-woman, in her beceavement, fee s the loss-a blan sorption and mutual action of the atmospherical gases .- | gotten up, particularly in the way of the most extensive an dition most favorable to nit:e-beds. The compost should Georgia it was our fortune to become acquainted with sebe turned over, and well mixed with the spade once at least | eral refugee Marylanders, two especially we remember with in every formight, and the sides of the shed should be par- pleasure; both were en route for New Orleans to join the

> Wicans " Cigar" propeller. For the Joursel FAYETTEVILLE, March 2d, 1862.

You will be gratified to learn that our old friend Col. Alex. Murch son, with the aid of others of the same soldiers, each man furnishing his own horse and his engun, saure and pistols, if the last can possibly be procured. The noble old patriot is now verging on his inches thick, is to be placed over it, and a layer of the old power, energy, and activity of a man of thirty, and my and fresh litter over all. At the end of other four months, word for it, it the yankees encounter him he will leave his mark. What I desired particularly to call your altention to, is the manner in which the swords are prolaborious and disagreeable processes practised by the peas- | curcd. John Elliott, Esq., is superintending the mak nitre-bed, and to furnish a certain quantity of nitre to the smiths, (and nearly completed,) the material out of which they are made is the circular steam saw, which covered by a wooden floor, upon which is spread a mixture | you know is of the best tempered steel. They will be to the steel or iron scabbard. I am told by gentlemen who have seen them that they appear to be an effective feet think, and 6 or 7 ! igh, are raised with the nitrifying and powerful cavalry weapon. The only thing that is, that the authorities inform him they cannot receive but 110 in his company. They are to meet at Summerthe rains; and must be moistened with water not rich in ville on next Tuesday, to determine by lot who shall susmal matter. One side of the walls is upright and smooth; make one of the 110 who is permitted to go.

while the other is sloped or terraced, to favor the admission Every patriot's heart must glow with pride and pleas of hamidity into their interior. The nitre eventually forms sure, when he sees such a spirit abroad amongst our a copious offi rescence upon the smooth side, whence it people. It is a sure indication that we "can't be con-Yours.

VOLUNTEERING .- We hear from various parts of the State that the spirit of patriotism is fully aroused, and piece of ground as possible, laying them out upon a square | volunteers are mustering by hundreds and thousands. space of about 1000 feet in each side, in the middle of which We think that fully one thousand have come forward the graduation-house may be built, and alongside of it sheds within two or three weeks in this and Robeson, Moore and Harnett counties. And we see by a communica-

In Wilson county, a company of 90 men was raised

and on the way to Raleigh in 48 hours. Fayetteville Observer.